



95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

State of Illinois

2007 and 2008

HB6325

by Rep. Suzanne Bassi - Dennis M. Reboletti - Michael P. McAuliffe - Tom Cross - Rosemary Mulligan, et al.

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

See Index

Amends the Department of State Police Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois, the State Finance Act, the Criminal Code of 1961, the Unified Code of Corrections, the Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963, and the Illinois Domestic Violence Act, and provides that the Act may be referred to as the Cindy Bischof Law. Provides that the Department of State Police shall develop a protocol to coordinate actions of the courts and law enforcement agencies to implement the domestic violence surveillance program created by the amendatory Act. Creates the Domestic Violence Surveillance Fund in the State treasury. Provides that the offense of violation of an order of protection includes the respondent's failure to attend and complete partner abuse intervention programs. Provides that in addition to any other penalties, the court may, after consultation with the petitioner, order the respondent to carry or wear a global positioning system device. Provides that in domestic violence cases, the court shall order the respondent to attend and complete partner abuse intervention programs. Adds to every penalty imposed upon a plea of guilty or finding of guilty resulting in a judgment of conviction of a violation of an order of protection an additional fine in an amount not less than \$200 to be set at the discretion of the court which shall be deposited into the Domestic Violence Surveillance Fund. Makes other changes.

LRB095 20594 RLC 48811 b

CORRECTIONAL
BUDGET AND
IMPACT NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

FISCAL NOTE ACT
MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning domestic violence, which may be referred
2 to as the Cindy Bischof Law.

3 **Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois,**
4 **represented in the General Assembly:**

5 Section 5. The Department of State Police Law of the Civil
6 Administrative Code of Illinois is amended by adding Section
7 2605-585 as follows:

8 (20 ILCS 2605/2605-585 new)

9 Sec. 2605-585. Protocols for domestic violence
10 surveillance. The Department of State Police shall develop a
11 protocol to coordinate actions of the courts and law
12 enforcement agencies to implement the domestic violence
13 surveillance program established in Section 5-8A-7 of the
14 Unified Code of Corrections, including the deposit and
15 administration of fines provided for in Section 5-9-1.16 of the
16 Unified Code of Corrections.

17 Section 10. The State Finance Act is amended by adding
18 Section 5.710 as follows:

19 (30 ILCS 105/5.710 new)

20 Sec. 5.710. The Domestic Violence Surveillance Fund.

1 Section 15. The Criminal Code of 1961 is amended by
2 changing Section 12-30 as follows:

3 (720 ILCS 5/12-30) (from Ch. 38, par. 12-30)

4 Sec. 12-30. Violation of an order of protection.

5 (a) A person commits violation of an order of protection
6 if:

7 (1) He or she commits an act which was prohibited by a
8 court or fails to commit an act which was ordered by a
9 court in violation of:

10 (i) a remedy in a valid order of protection
11 authorized under paragraphs (1), (2), (3), (14), ~~or~~
12 (14.5), or (18) of subsection (b) of Section 214 of the
13 Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986,

14 (ii) a remedy, which is substantially similar to
15 the remedies authorized under paragraphs (1), (2),
16 (3), (14), ~~or~~ (14.5), or (18) of subsection (b) of
17 Section 214 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of
18 1986, in a valid order of protection, which is
19 authorized under the laws of another state, tribe or
20 United States territory,

21 (iii) any other remedy when the act constitutes a
22 crime against the protected parties as the term
23 protected parties is defined in Section 112A-4 of the
24 Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963; and

25 (2) Such violation occurs after the offender has been

1 served notice of the contents of the order, pursuant to the
2 Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 or any substantially
3 similar statute of another state, tribe or United States
4 territory, or otherwise has acquired actual knowledge of
5 the contents of the order.

6 An order of protection issued by a state, tribal or
7 territorial court related to domestic or family violence shall
8 be deemed valid if the issuing court had jurisdiction over the
9 parties and matter under the law of the state, tribe or
10 territory. There shall be a presumption of validity where an
11 order is certified and appears authentic on its face.

12 (a-5) Failure to provide reasonable notice and opportunity
13 to be heard shall be an affirmative defense to any charge or
14 process filed seeking enforcement of a foreign order of
15 protection.

16 (b) For purposes of this Section, an "order of protection"
17 may have been issued in a criminal or civil proceeding.

18 (c) Nothing in this Section shall be construed to diminish
19 the inherent authority of the courts to enforce their lawful
20 orders through civil or criminal contempt proceedings.

21 (d) Violation of an order of protection under subsection
22 (a) of this Section is a Class A misdemeanor. Violation of an
23 order of protection under subsection (a) of this Section is a
24 Class 4 felony if the defendant has any prior conviction under
25 this Code for domestic battery (Section 12-3.2) or violation of
26 an order of protection (Section 12-30). Violation of an order

1 of protection is a Class 4 felony if the defendant has any
2 prior conviction under this Code for first degree murder
3 (Section 9-1), attempt to commit first degree murder (Section
4 8-4), aggravated domestic battery (Section 12-3.3), aggravated
5 battery (Section 12-4), heinous battery (Section 12-4.1),
6 aggravated battery with a firearm (Section 12-4.2), aggravated
7 battery of a child (Section 12-4.3), aggravated battery of an
8 unborn child (Section 12-4.4), aggravated battery of a senior
9 citizen (Section 12-4.6), stalking (Section 12-7.3),
10 aggravated stalking (Section 12-7.4), criminal sexual assault
11 (Section 12-13), aggravated criminal sexual assault (12-14),
12 kidnapping (Section 10-1), aggravated kidnapping (Section
13 10-2), predatory criminal sexual assault of a child (Section
14 12-14.1), aggravated criminal sexual abuse (Section 12-16),
15 unlawful restraint (Section 10-3), aggravated unlawful
16 restraint (Section 10-3.1), aggravated arson (Section 20-1.1),
17 or aggravated discharge of a firearm (Section 24-1.2), when any
18 of these offenses have been committed against a family or
19 household member as defined in Section 112A-3 of the Code of
20 Criminal Procedure of 1963. The court shall impose a minimum
21 penalty of 24 hours imprisonment for defendant's second or
22 subsequent violation of any order of protection; unless the
23 court explicitly finds that an increased penalty or such period
24 of imprisonment would be manifestly unjust. In addition to any
25 other penalties, the court may order the defendant to pay a
26 fine as authorized under Section 5-9-1 of the Unified Code of

1 Corrections or to make restitution to the victim under Section
2 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections. In addition to any
3 other penalties, including those imposed by Section 5-9-1.5 of
4 the Unified Code of Corrections, the court shall impose an
5 additional fine of \$20 as authorized by Section 5-9-1.11 of the
6 Unified Code of Corrections upon any person convicted of or
7 placed on supervision for a violation of this Section. The
8 additional fine shall be imposed for each violation of this
9 Section. In addition to any other penalties, the court may,
10 after consultation with the petitioner, order the respondent to
11 carry or wear a global positioning system device as provided in
12 Section 5-8A-7 of the Unified Code of Corrections.

13 (e) The limitations placed on law enforcement liability by
14 Section 305 of the Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 apply
15 to actions taken under this Section.

16 (Source: P.A. 91-112, eff. 10-1-99; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99;
17 92-827, eff. 8-22-02.)

18 Section 20. The Code of Criminal Procedure of 1963 is
19 amended by changing Section 112A-14 as follows:

20 (725 ILCS 5/112A-14) (from Ch. 38, par. 112A-14)

21 Sec. 112A-14. Order of protection; remedies.

22 (a) Issuance of order. If the court finds that petitioner
23 has been abused by a family or household member, as defined in
24 this Article, an order of protection prohibiting such abuse

1 shall issue; provided that petitioner must also satisfy the
2 requirements of one of the following Sections, as appropriate:
3 Section 112A-17 on emergency orders, Section 112A-18 on interim
4 orders, or Section 112A-19 on plenary orders. Petitioner shall
5 not be denied an order of protection because petitioner or
6 respondent is a minor. The court, when determining whether or
7 not to issue an order of protection, shall not require physical
8 manifestations of abuse on the person of the victim.
9 Modification and extension of prior orders of protection shall
10 be in accordance with this Article.

11 (b) Remedies and standards. The remedies to be included in
12 an order of protection shall be determined in accordance with
13 this Section and one of the following Sections, as appropriate:
14 Section 112A-17 on emergency orders, Section 112A-18 on interim
15 orders, and Section 112A-19 on plenary orders. The remedies
16 listed in this subsection shall be in addition to other civil
17 or criminal remedies available to petitioner. The remedy
18 provided in paragraph (18) of this subsection (b) shall be
19 included in every order of protection issued on or after the
20 effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General
21 Assembly.

22 (1) Prohibition of abuse. Prohibit respondent's
23 harassment, interference with personal liberty,
24 intimidation of a dependent, physical abuse or willful
25 deprivation, as defined in this Article, if such abuse has
26 occurred or otherwise appears likely to occur if not

1 prohibited.

2 (2) Grant of exclusive possession of residence.
3 Prohibit respondent from entering or remaining in any
4 residence or household of the petitioner, including one
5 owned or leased by respondent, if petitioner has a right to
6 occupancy thereof. The grant of exclusive possession of the
7 residence shall not affect title to real property, nor
8 shall the court be limited by the standard set forth in
9 Section 701 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of
10 Marriage Act.

11 (A) Right to occupancy. A party has a right to
12 occupancy of a residence or household if it is solely
13 or jointly owned or leased by that party, that party's
14 spouse, a person with a legal duty to support that
15 party or a minor child in that party's care, or by any
16 person or entity other than the opposing party that
17 authorizes that party's occupancy (e.g., a domestic
18 violence shelter). Standards set forth in subparagraph
19 (B) shall not preclude equitable relief.

20 (B) Presumption of hardships. If petitioner and
21 respondent each has the right to occupancy of a
22 residence or household, the court shall balance (i) the
23 hardships to respondent and any minor child or
24 dependent adult in respondent's care resulting from
25 entry of this remedy with (ii) the hardships to
26 petitioner and any minor child or dependent adult in

1 petitioner's care resulting from continued exposure to
2 the risk of abuse (should petitioner remain at the
3 residence or household) or from loss of possession of
4 the residence or household (should petitioner leave to
5 avoid the risk of abuse). When determining the balance
6 of hardships, the court shall also take into account
7 the accessibility of the residence or household.
8 Hardships need not be balanced if respondent does not
9 have a right to occupancy.

10 The balance of hardships is presumed to favor
11 possession by petitioner unless the presumption is
12 rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, showing
13 that the hardships to respondent substantially
14 outweigh the hardships to petitioner and any minor
15 child or dependent adult in petitioner's care. The
16 court, on the request of petitioner or on its own
17 motion, may order respondent to provide suitable,
18 accessible, alternate housing for petitioner instead
19 of excluding respondent from a mutual residence or
20 household.

21 (3) Stay away order and additional prohibitions. Order
22 respondent to stay away from petitioner or any other person
23 protected by the order of protection, or prohibit
24 respondent from entering or remaining present at
25 petitioner's school, place of employment, or other
26 specified places at times when petitioner is present, or

1 both, if reasonable, given the balance of hardships.
2 Hardships need not be balanced for the court to enter a
3 stay away order or prohibit entry if respondent has no
4 right to enter the premises.

5 If an order of protection grants petitioner exclusive
6 possession of the residence, or prohibits respondent from
7 entering the residence, or orders respondent to stay away
8 from petitioner or other protected persons, then the court
9 may allow respondent access to the residence to remove
10 items of clothing and personal adornment used exclusively
11 by respondent, medications, and other items as the court
12 directs. The right to access shall be exercised on only one
13 occasion as the court directs and in the presence of an
14 agreed-upon adult third party or law enforcement officer.

15 (4) Counseling. Require or recommend the respondent to
16 undergo counseling for a specified duration with a social
17 worker, psychologist, clinical psychologist, psychiatrist,
18 family service agency, alcohol or substance abuse program,
19 mental health center guidance counselor, agency providing
20 services to elders, program designed for domestic violence
21 abusers or any other guidance service the court deems
22 appropriate.

23 (5) Physical care and possession of the minor child. In
24 order to protect the minor child from abuse, neglect, or
25 unwarranted separation from the person who has been the
26 minor child's primary caretaker, or to otherwise protect

1 the well-being of the minor child, the court may do either
2 or both of the following: (i) grant petitioner physical
3 care or possession of the minor child, or both, or (ii)
4 order respondent to return a minor child to, or not remove
5 a minor child from, the physical care of a parent or person
6 in loco parentis.

7 If a court finds, after a hearing, that respondent has
8 committed abuse (as defined in Section 112A-3) of a minor
9 child, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that
10 awarding physical care to respondent would not be in the
11 minor child's best interest.

12 (6) Temporary legal custody. Award temporary legal
13 custody to petitioner in accordance with this Section, the
14 Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, the
15 Illinois Parentage Act of 1984, and this State's Uniform
16 Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

17 If a court finds, after a hearing, that respondent has
18 committed abuse (as defined in Section 112A-3) of a minor
19 child, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that
20 awarding temporary legal custody to respondent would not be
21 in the child's best interest.

22 (7) Visitation. Determine the visitation rights, if
23 any, of respondent in any case in which the court awards
24 physical care or temporary legal custody of a minor child
25 to petitioner. The court shall restrict or deny
26 respondent's visitation with a minor child if the court

1 finds that respondent has done or is likely to do any of
2 the following: (i) abuse or endanger the minor child during
3 visitation; (ii) use the visitation as an opportunity to
4 abuse or harass petitioner or petitioner's family or
5 household members; (iii) improperly conceal or detain the
6 minor child; or (iv) otherwise act in a manner that is not
7 in the best interests of the minor child. The court shall
8 not be limited by the standards set forth in Section 607.1
9 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.
10 If the court grants visitation, the order shall specify
11 dates and times for the visitation to take place or other
12 specific parameters or conditions that are appropriate. No
13 order for visitation shall refer merely to the term
14 "reasonable visitation".

15 Petitioner may deny respondent access to the minor
16 child if, when respondent arrives for visitation,
17 respondent is under the influence of drugs or alcohol and
18 constitutes a threat to the safety and well-being of
19 petitioner or petitioner's minor children or is behaving in
20 a violent or abusive manner.

21 If necessary to protect any member of petitioner's
22 family or household from future abuse, respondent shall be
23 prohibited from coming to petitioner's residence to meet
24 the minor child for visitation, and the parties shall
25 submit to the court their recommendations for reasonable
26 alternative arrangements for visitation. A person may be

1 approved to supervise visitation only after filing an
2 affidavit accepting that responsibility and acknowledging
3 accountability to the court.

4 (8) Removal or concealment of minor child. Prohibit
5 respondent from removing a minor child from the State or
6 concealing the child within the State.

7 (9) Order to appear. Order the respondent to appear in
8 court, alone or with a minor child, to prevent abuse,
9 neglect, removal or concealment of the child, to return the
10 child to the custody or care of the petitioner or to permit
11 any court-ordered interview or examination of the child or
12 the respondent.

13 (10) Possession of personal property. Grant petitioner
14 exclusive possession of personal property and, if
15 respondent has possession or control, direct respondent to
16 promptly make it available to petitioner, if:

17 (i) petitioner, but not respondent, owns the
18 property; or

19 (ii) the parties own the property jointly; sharing
20 it would risk abuse of petitioner by respondent or is
21 impracticable; and the balance of hardships favors
22 temporary possession by petitioner.

23 If petitioner's sole claim to ownership of the property
24 is that it is marital property, the court may award
25 petitioner temporary possession thereof under the
26 standards of subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph only if a

1 proper proceeding has been filed under the Illinois
2 Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as now or
3 hereafter amended.

4 No order under this provision shall affect title to
5 property.

6 (11) Protection of property. Forbid the respondent
7 from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing,
8 damaging or otherwise disposing of any real or personal
9 property, except as explicitly authorized by the court, if:

10 (i) petitioner, but not respondent, owns the
11 property; or

12 (ii) the parties own the property jointly, and the
13 balance of hardships favors granting this remedy.

14 If petitioner's sole claim to ownership of the property
15 is that it is marital property, the court may grant
16 petitioner relief under subparagraph (ii) of this
17 paragraph only if a proper proceeding has been filed under
18 the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as
19 now or hereafter amended.

20 The court may further prohibit respondent from
21 improperly using the financial or other resources of an
22 aged member of the family or household for the profit or
23 advantage of respondent or of any other person.

24 (11.5) Protection of animals. Grant the petitioner the
25 exclusive care, custody, or control of any animal owned,
26 possessed, leased, kept, or held by either the petitioner

1 or the respondent or a minor child residing in the
2 residence or household of either the petitioner or the
3 respondent and order the respondent to stay away from the
4 animal and forbid the respondent from taking,
5 transferring, encumbering, concealing, harming, or
6 otherwise disposing of the animal.

7 (12) Order for payment of support. Order respondent to
8 pay temporary support for the petitioner or any child in
9 the petitioner's care or custody, when the respondent has a
10 legal obligation to support that person, in accordance with
11 the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act,
12 which shall govern, among other matters, the amount of
13 support, payment through the clerk and withholding of
14 income to secure payment. An order for child support may be
15 granted to a petitioner with lawful physical care or
16 custody of a child, or an order or agreement for physical
17 care or custody, prior to entry of an order for legal
18 custody. Such a support order shall expire upon entry of a
19 valid order granting legal custody to another, unless
20 otherwise provided in the custody order.

21 (13) Order for payment of losses. Order respondent to
22 pay petitioner for losses suffered as a direct result of
23 the abuse. Such losses shall include, but not be limited
24 to, medical expenses, lost earnings or other support,
25 repair or replacement of property damaged or taken,
26 reasonable attorney's fees, court costs and moving or other

1 travel expenses, including additional reasonable expenses
2 for temporary shelter and restaurant meals.

3 (i) Losses affecting family needs. If a party is
4 entitled to seek maintenance, child support or
5 property distribution from the other party under the
6 Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as
7 now or hereafter amended, the court may order
8 respondent to reimburse petitioner's actual losses, to
9 the extent that such reimbursement would be
10 "appropriate temporary relief", as authorized by
11 subsection (a) (3) of Section 501 of that Act.

12 (ii) Recovery of expenses. In the case of an
13 improper concealment or removal of a minor child, the
14 court may order respondent to pay the reasonable
15 expenses incurred or to be incurred in the search for
16 and recovery of the minor child, including but not
17 limited to legal fees, court costs, private
18 investigator fees, and travel costs.

19 (14) Prohibition of entry. Prohibit the respondent
20 from entering or remaining in the residence or household
21 while the respondent is under the influence of alcohol or
22 drugs and constitutes a threat to the safety and well-being
23 of the petitioner or the petitioner's children.

24 (14.5) Prohibition of firearm possession.

25 (a) When a complaint is made under a request for an
26 order of protection, that the respondent has

1 threatened or is likely to use firearms illegally
2 against the petitioner, and the respondent is present
3 in court, or has failed to appear after receiving
4 actual notice, the court shall examine on oath the
5 petitioner, and any witnesses who may be produced. If
6 the court is satisfied that there is any danger of the
7 illegal use of firearms, it shall include in the order
8 of protection the requirement that any firearms in the
9 possession of the respondent, except as provided in
10 subsection (b), be turned over to the local law
11 enforcement agency for safekeeping. If the respondent
12 fails to appear, or refuses or fails to surrender his
13 or her firearms, the court shall issue a warrant for
14 seizure of any firearm in the possession of the
15 respondent. The period of safekeeping shall be for a
16 stated period of time not to exceed 2 years. The
17 firearm or firearms shall be returned to the respondent
18 at the end of the stated period or at expiration of the
19 order of protection, whichever is sooner.

20 (b) If the respondent is a peace officer as defined
21 in Section 2-13 of the Criminal Code of 1961, the court
22 shall order that any firearms used by the respondent in
23 the performance of his or her duties as a peace officer
24 be surrendered to the chief law enforcement executive
25 of the agency in which the respondent is employed, who
26 shall retain the firearms for safekeeping for the

1 stated period not to exceed 2 years as set forth in the
2 court order.

3 (15) Prohibition of access to records. If an order of
4 protection prohibits respondent from having contact with
5 the minor child, or if petitioner's address is omitted
6 under subsection (b) of Section 112A-5, or if necessary to
7 prevent abuse or wrongful removal or concealment of a minor
8 child, the order shall deny respondent access to, and
9 prohibit respondent from inspecting, obtaining, or
10 attempting to inspect or obtain, school or any other
11 records of the minor child who is in the care of
12 petitioner.

13 (16) Order for payment of shelter services. Order
14 respondent to reimburse a shelter providing temporary
15 housing and counseling services to the petitioner for the
16 cost of the services, as certified by the shelter and
17 deemed reasonable by the court.

18 (17) Order for injunctive relief. Enter injunctive
19 relief necessary or appropriate to prevent further abuse of
20 a family or household member or to effectuate one of the
21 granted remedies, if supported by the balance of hardships.
22 If the harm to be prevented by the injunction is abuse or
23 any other harm that one of the remedies listed in
24 paragraphs (1) through (16) of this subsection is designed
25 to prevent, no further evidence is necessary to establish
26 that the harm is an irreparable injury.

1 (18) Order for attendance at partner abuse
2 intervention programs. Order the respondent to attend and
3 complete partner abuse intervention programs per protocols
4 set by the Illinois Department of Human Services under such
5 terms and conditions as the court may direct.

6 (c) Relevant factors; findings.

7 (1) In determining whether to grant a specific remedy,
8 other than payment of support, the court shall consider
9 relevant factors, including but not limited to the
10 following:

11 (i) the nature, frequency, severity, pattern and
12 consequences of the respondent's past abuse of the
13 petitioner or any family or household member,
14 including the concealment of his or her location in
15 order to evade service of process or notice, and the
16 likelihood of danger of future abuse to petitioner or
17 any member of petitioner's or respondent's family or
18 household; and

19 (ii) the danger that any minor child will be abused
20 or neglected or improperly removed from the
21 jurisdiction, improperly concealed within the State or
22 improperly separated from the child's primary
23 caretaker.

24 (2) In comparing relative hardships resulting to the
25 parties from loss of possession of the family home, the
26 court shall consider relevant factors, including but not

1 limited to the following:

2 (i) availability, accessibility, cost, safety,
3 adequacy, location and other characteristics of
4 alternate housing for each party and any minor child or
5 dependent adult in the party's care;

6 (ii) the effect on the party's employment; and

7 (iii) the effect on the relationship of the party,
8 and any minor child or dependent adult in the party's
9 care, to family, school, church and community.

10 (3) Subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraph
11 (4) of this subsection, the court shall make its findings
12 in an official record or in writing, and shall at a minimum
13 set forth the following:

14 (i) That the court has considered the applicable
15 relevant factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of
16 this subsection.

17 (ii) Whether the conduct or actions of respondent,
18 unless prohibited, will likely cause irreparable harm
19 or continued abuse.

20 (iii) Whether it is necessary to grant the
21 requested relief in order to protect petitioner or
22 other alleged abused persons.

23 (4) For purposes of issuing an ex parte emergency order
24 of protection, the court, as an alternative to or as a
25 supplement to making the findings described in paragraphs
26 (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(iii) of this subsection, may use

1 the following procedure:

2 When a verified petition for an emergency order of
3 protection in accordance with the requirements of Sections
4 112A-5 and 112A-17 is presented to the court, the court
5 shall examine petitioner on oath or affirmation. An
6 emergency order of protection shall be issued by the court
7 if it appears from the contents of the petition and the
8 examination of petitioner that the averments are
9 sufficient to indicate abuse by respondent and to support
10 the granting of relief under the issuance of the emergency
11 order of protection.

12 (5) Never married parties. No rights or
13 responsibilities for a minor child born outside of marriage
14 attach to a putative father until a father and child
15 relationship has been established under the Illinois
16 Parentage Act of 1984. Absent such an adjudication, no
17 putative father shall be granted temporary custody of the
18 minor child, visitation with the minor child, or physical
19 care and possession of the minor child, nor shall an order
20 of payment for support of the minor child be entered.

21 (d) Balance of hardships; findings. If the court finds that
22 the balance of hardships does not support the granting of a
23 remedy governed by paragraph (2), (3), (10), (11), or (16) of
24 subsection (b) of this Section, which may require such
25 balancing, the court's findings shall so indicate and shall
26 include a finding as to whether granting the remedy will result

1 in hardship to respondent that would substantially outweigh the
2 hardship to petitioner from denial of the remedy. The findings
3 shall be an official record or in writing.

4 (e) Denial of remedies. Denial of any remedy shall not be
5 based, in whole or in part, on evidence that:

6 (1) Respondent has cause for any use of force, unless
7 that cause satisfies the standards for justifiable use of
8 force provided by Article VII of the Criminal Code of 1961;

9 (2) Respondent was voluntarily intoxicated;

10 (3) Petitioner acted in self-defense or defense of
11 another, provided that, if petitioner utilized force, such
12 force was justifiable under Article VII of the Criminal
13 Code of 1961;

14 (4) Petitioner did not act in self-defense or defense
15 of another;

16 (5) Petitioner left the residence or household to avoid
17 further abuse by respondent;

18 (6) Petitioner did not leave the residence or household
19 to avoid further abuse by respondent;

20 (7) Conduct by any family or household member excused
21 the abuse by respondent, unless that same conduct would
22 have excused such abuse if the parties had not been family
23 or household members.

24 (Source: P.A. 95-234, eff. 1-1-08.)

25 Section 25. The Unified Code of Corrections is amended by

1 adding Sections 5-8A-7 and 5-9-1.16 as follows:

2 (730 ILCS 5/5-8A-7 new)

3 Sec. 5-8A-7. Domestic violence surveillance program. If
4 the court orders electronic surveillance for a violation of an
5 order of protection under Section 12-30 of the Criminal Code of
6 1961, the supervising authority must use a system that requires
7 the respondent to carry or wear a global positioning system
8 device, provides the petitioner with an electronic receptor
9 device, and actively monitors and identifies the offender's
10 current location and timely reports or records the offender's
11 presence and alerts the supervising authority and the
12 petitioner of the offender's presence in a place prohibited in
13 the order of protection and the offender's departure from
14 specified geographic limitations.

15 (730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.16 new)

16 Sec. 5-9-1.16. Protective order violation fines.

17 (a) There shall be added to every penalty imposed in
18 sentencing for a violation of an order of protection under
19 Section 12-30 of the Criminal Code of 1961 an additional fine
20 to be set at the discretion of the court in an amount not less
21 than \$200 to be imposed upon a plea of guilty or finding of
22 guilty resulting in a judgment of conviction.

23 (b) Such additional amount shall be assessed by the court
24 imposing sentence and shall be collected by the Circuit Clerk

1 in addition to the fine, if any, and costs in the case to be
2 used by the Illinois State Police in implementing the domestic
3 violence surveillance program. Each such additional penalty
4 shall be remitted by the Circuit Clerk within one month after
5 receipt to the State Treasurer for deposit into the Domestic
6 Violence Surveillance Fund. The Circuit Clerk shall retain 10%
7 of such penalty to cover the costs incurred in administering
8 and enforcing this Section. Such additional penalty shall not
9 be considered a part of the fine for purposes of any reduction
10 in the fine for time served either before or after sentencing.

11 (c) Not later than March 1 of each year the Clerk of the
12 Circuit Court shall submit to the State Comptroller a report of
13 the amount of funds remitted by him or her to the State
14 Treasurer under this Section during the preceding calendar
15 year. Except as otherwise provided by Supreme Court Rules, if a
16 court in sentencing an offender levies a gross amount for fine,
17 costs, fees and penalties, the amount of the additional penalty
18 provided for herein shall be collected from the amount
19 remaining after deducting from the gross amount levied all fees
20 of the Circuit Clerk, the State's Attorney and the Sheriff.
21 After deducting from the gross amount levied the fees and
22 additional penalty provided for herein, less any other
23 additional penalties provided by law, the clerk shall remit the
24 net balance remaining to the State Treasurer for deposit into
25 the Domestic Violence Surveillance Fund.

26 (d) Moneys in the Domestic Violence Surveillance Fund shall

1 be used by the supervising authority of a respondent ordered to
2 carry or wear a global positioning system device for a
3 violation of an order of protection under Section 12-30 of the
4 Criminal Code of 1961 to offset the costs of such surveillance
5 of the respondent.

6 (e) For purposes of this Section "fees of the Circuit
7 Clerk" shall include, if applicable, the fee provided for under
8 Section 27.3a of the Clerks of Courts Act and the fee, if
9 applicable, payable to the county in which the violation
10 occurred under Section 5-1101 of the Counties Code.

11 Section 30. The Illinois Domestic Violence Act of 1986 is
12 amended by changing Section 214 as follows:

13 (750 ILCS 60/214) (from Ch. 40, par. 2312-14)

14 Sec. 214. Order of protection; remedies.

15 (a) Issuance of order. If the court finds that petitioner
16 has been abused by a family or household member or that
17 petitioner is a high-risk adult who has been abused, neglected,
18 or exploited, as defined in this Act, an order of protection
19 prohibiting the abuse, neglect, or exploitation shall issue;
20 provided that petitioner must also satisfy the requirements of
21 one of the following Sections, as appropriate: Section 217 on
22 emergency orders, Section 218 on interim orders, or Section 219
23 on plenary orders. Petitioner shall not be denied an order of
24 protection because petitioner or respondent is a minor. The

1 court, when determining whether or not to issue an order of
2 protection, shall not require physical manifestations of abuse
3 on the person of the victim. Modification and extension of
4 prior orders of protection shall be in accordance with this
5 Act.

6 (b) Remedies and standards. The remedies to be included in
7 an order of protection shall be determined in accordance with
8 this Section and one of the following Sections, as appropriate:
9 Section 217 on emergency orders, Section 218 on interim orders,
10 and Section 219 on plenary orders. The remedies listed in this
11 subsection shall be in addition to other civil or criminal
12 remedies available to petitioner. The remedy provided in
13 paragraph (18) of this subsection (b) shall be included in
14 every order of protection issued on or after the effective date
15 of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

16 (1) Prohibition of abuse, neglect, or exploitation.
17 Prohibit respondent's harassment, interference with
18 personal liberty, intimidation of a dependent, physical
19 abuse, or willful deprivation, neglect or exploitation, as
20 defined in this Act, or stalking of the petitioner, as
21 defined in Section 12-7.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961, if
22 such abuse, neglect, exploitation, or stalking has
23 occurred or otherwise appears likely to occur if not
24 prohibited.

25 (2) Grant of exclusive possession of residence.
26 Prohibit respondent from entering or remaining in any

1 residence or household of the petitioner, including one
2 owned or leased by respondent, if petitioner has a right to
3 occupancy thereof. The grant of exclusive possession of the
4 residence shall not affect title to real property, nor
5 shall the court be limited by the standard set forth in
6 Section 701 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of
7 Marriage Act.

8 (A) Right to occupancy. A party has a right to
9 occupancy of a residence or household if it is solely
10 or jointly owned or leased by that party, that party's
11 spouse, a person with a legal duty to support that
12 party or a minor child in that party's care, or by any
13 person or entity other than the opposing party that
14 authorizes that party's occupancy (e.g., a domestic
15 violence shelter). Standards set forth in subparagraph
16 (B) shall not preclude equitable relief.

17 (B) Presumption of hardships. If petitioner and
18 respondent each has the right to occupancy of a
19 residence or household, the court shall balance (i) the
20 hardships to respondent and any minor child or
21 dependent adult in respondent's care resulting from
22 entry of this remedy with (ii) the hardships to
23 petitioner and any minor child or dependent adult in
24 petitioner's care resulting from continued exposure to
25 the risk of abuse (should petitioner remain at the
26 residence or household) or from loss of possession of

1 the residence or household (should petitioner leave to
2 avoid the risk of abuse). When determining the balance
3 of hardships, the court shall also take into account
4 the accessibility of the residence or household.
5 Hardships need not be balanced if respondent does not
6 have a right to occupancy.

7 The balance of hardships is presumed to favor
8 possession by petitioner unless the presumption is
9 rebutted by a preponderance of the evidence, showing
10 that the hardships to respondent substantially
11 outweigh the hardships to petitioner and any minor
12 child or dependent adult in petitioner's care. The
13 court, on the request of petitioner or on its own
14 motion, may order respondent to provide suitable,
15 accessible, alternate housing for petitioner instead
16 of excluding respondent from a mutual residence or
17 household.

18 (3) Stay away order and additional prohibitions. Order
19 respondent to stay away from petitioner or any other person
20 protected by the order of protection, or prohibit
21 respondent from entering or remaining present at
22 petitioner's school, place of employment, or other
23 specified places at times when petitioner is present, or
24 both, if reasonable, given the balance of hardships.
25 Hardships need not be balanced for the court to enter a
26 stay away order or prohibit entry if respondent has no

1 right to enter the premises.

2 If an order of protection grants petitioner exclusive
3 possession of the residence, or prohibits respondent from
4 entering the residence, or orders respondent to stay away
5 from petitioner or other protected persons, then the court
6 may allow respondent access to the residence to remove
7 items of clothing and personal adornment used exclusively
8 by respondent, medications, and other items as the court
9 directs. The right to access shall be exercised on only one
10 occasion as the court directs and in the presence of an
11 agreed-upon adult third party or law enforcement officer.

12 (4) Counseling. Require or recommend the respondent to
13 undergo counseling for a specified duration with a social
14 worker, psychologist, clinical psychologist, psychiatrist,
15 family service agency, alcohol or substance abuse program,
16 mental health center guidance counselor, agency providing
17 services to elders, program designed for domestic violence
18 abusers or any other guidance service the court deems
19 appropriate.

20 (5) Physical care and possession of the minor child. In
21 order to protect the minor child from abuse, neglect, or
22 unwarranted separation from the person who has been the
23 minor child's primary caretaker, or to otherwise protect
24 the well-being of the minor child, the court may do either
25 or both of the following: (i) grant petitioner physical
26 care or possession of the minor child, or both, or (ii)

1 order respondent to return a minor child to, or not remove
2 a minor child from, the physical care of a parent or person
3 in loco parentis.

4 If a court finds, after a hearing, that respondent has
5 committed abuse (as defined in Section 103) of a minor
6 child, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that
7 awarding physical care to respondent would not be in the
8 minor child's best interest.

9 (6) Temporary legal custody. Award temporary legal
10 custody to petitioner in accordance with this Section, the
11 Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, the
12 Illinois Parentage Act of 1984, and this State's Uniform
13 Child-Custody Jurisdiction and Enforcement Act.

14 If a court finds, after a hearing, that respondent has
15 committed abuse (as defined in Section 103) of a minor
16 child, there shall be a rebuttable presumption that
17 awarding temporary legal custody to respondent would not be
18 in the child's best interest.

19 (7) Visitation. Determine the visitation rights, if
20 any, of respondent in any case in which the court awards
21 physical care or temporary legal custody of a minor child
22 to petitioner. The court shall restrict or deny
23 respondent's visitation with a minor child if the court
24 finds that respondent has done or is likely to do any of
25 the following: (i) abuse or endanger the minor child during
26 visitation; (ii) use the visitation as an opportunity to

1 abuse or harass petitioner or petitioner's family or
2 household members; (iii) improperly conceal or detain the
3 minor child; or (iv) otherwise act in a manner that is not
4 in the best interests of the minor child. The court shall
5 not be limited by the standards set forth in Section 607.1
6 of the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act.
7 If the court grants visitation, the order shall specify
8 dates and times for the visitation to take place or other
9 specific parameters or conditions that are appropriate. No
10 order for visitation shall refer merely to the term
11 "reasonable visitation".

12 Petitioner may deny respondent access to the minor
13 child if, when respondent arrives for visitation,
14 respondent is under the influence of drugs or alcohol and
15 constitutes a threat to the safety and well-being of
16 petitioner or petitioner's minor children or is behaving in
17 a violent or abusive manner.

18 If necessary to protect any member of petitioner's
19 family or household from future abuse, respondent shall be
20 prohibited from coming to petitioner's residence to meet
21 the minor child for visitation, and the parties shall
22 submit to the court their recommendations for reasonable
23 alternative arrangements for visitation. A person may be
24 approved to supervise visitation only after filing an
25 affidavit accepting that responsibility and acknowledging
26 accountability to the court.

1 (8) Removal or concealment of minor child. Prohibit
2 respondent from removing a minor child from the State or
3 concealing the child within the State.

4 (9) Order to appear. Order the respondent to appear in
5 court, alone or with a minor child, to prevent abuse,
6 neglect, removal or concealment of the child, to return the
7 child to the custody or care of the petitioner or to permit
8 any court-ordered interview or examination of the child or
9 the respondent.

10 (10) Possession of personal property. Grant petitioner
11 exclusive possession of personal property and, if
12 respondent has possession or control, direct respondent to
13 promptly make it available to petitioner, if:

14 (i) petitioner, but not respondent, owns the
15 property; or

16 (ii) the parties own the property jointly; sharing
17 it would risk abuse of petitioner by respondent or is
18 impracticable; and the balance of hardships favors
19 temporary possession by petitioner.

20 If petitioner's sole claim to ownership of the property
21 is that it is marital property, the court may award
22 petitioner temporary possession thereof under the
23 standards of subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph only if a
24 proper proceeding has been filed under the Illinois
25 Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as now or
26 hereafter amended.

1 No order under this provision shall affect title to
2 property.

3 (11) Protection of property. Forbid the respondent
4 from taking, transferring, encumbering, concealing,
5 damaging or otherwise disposing of any real or personal
6 property, except as explicitly authorized by the court, if:

7 (i) petitioner, but not respondent, owns the
8 property; or

9 (ii) the parties own the property jointly, and the
10 balance of hardships favors granting this remedy.

11 If petitioner's sole claim to ownership of the property
12 is that it is marital property, the court may grant
13 petitioner relief under subparagraph (ii) of this
14 paragraph only if a proper proceeding has been filed under
15 the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as
16 now or hereafter amended.

17 The court may further prohibit respondent from
18 improperly using the financial or other resources of an
19 aged member of the family or household for the profit or
20 advantage of respondent or of any other person.

21 (11.5) Protection of animals. Grant the petitioner the
22 exclusive care, custody, or control of any animal owned,
23 possessed, leased, kept, or held by either the petitioner
24 or the respondent or a minor child residing in the
25 residence or household of either the petitioner or the
26 respondent and order the respondent to stay away from the

1 animal and forbid the respondent from taking,
2 transferring, encumbering, concealing, harming, or
3 otherwise disposing of the animal.

4 (12) Order for payment of support. Order respondent to
5 pay temporary support for the petitioner or any child in
6 the petitioner's care or custody, when the respondent has a
7 legal obligation to support that person, in accordance with
8 the Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act,
9 which shall govern, among other matters, the amount of
10 support, payment through the clerk and withholding of
11 income to secure payment. An order for child support may be
12 granted to a petitioner with lawful physical care or
13 custody of a child, or an order or agreement for physical
14 care or custody, prior to entry of an order for legal
15 custody. Such a support order shall expire upon entry of a
16 valid order granting legal custody to another, unless
17 otherwise provided in the custody order.

18 (13) Order for payment of losses. Order respondent to
19 pay petitioner for losses suffered as a direct result of
20 the abuse, neglect, or exploitation. Such losses shall
21 include, but not be limited to, medical expenses, lost
22 earnings or other support, repair or replacement of
23 property damaged or taken, reasonable attorney's fees,
24 court costs and moving or other travel expenses, including
25 additional reasonable expenses for temporary shelter and
26 restaurant meals.

1 (i) Losses affecting family needs. If a party is
2 entitled to seek maintenance, child support or
3 property distribution from the other party under the
4 Illinois Marriage and Dissolution of Marriage Act, as
5 now or hereafter amended, the court may order
6 respondent to reimburse petitioner's actual losses, to
7 the extent that such reimbursement would be
8 "appropriate temporary relief", as authorized by
9 subsection (a) (3) of Section 501 of that Act.

10 (ii) Recovery of expenses. In the case of an
11 improper concealment or removal of a minor child, the
12 court may order respondent to pay the reasonable
13 expenses incurred or to be incurred in the search for
14 and recovery of the minor child, including but not
15 limited to legal fees, court costs, private
16 investigator fees, and travel costs.

17 (14) Prohibition of entry. Prohibit the respondent
18 from entering or remaining in the residence or household
19 while the respondent is under the influence of alcohol or
20 drugs and constitutes a threat to the safety and well-being
21 of the petitioner or the petitioner's children.

22 (14.5) Prohibition of firearm possession.

23 (a) When a complaint is made under a request for an
24 order of protection, that the respondent has
25 threatened or is likely to use firearms illegally
26 against the petitioner, and the respondent is present

1 in court, or has failed to appear after receiving
2 actual notice, the court shall examine on oath the
3 petitioner, and any witnesses who may be produced. If
4 the court is satisfied that there is any danger of the
5 illegal use of firearms, it shall issue an order that
6 any firearms in the possession of the respondent,
7 except as provided in subsection (b), be turned over to
8 the local law enforcement agency for safekeeping. If
9 the respondent has failed to appear, the court shall
10 issue a warrant for seizure of any firearm in the
11 possession of the respondent. The period of
12 safekeeping shall be for a stated period of time not to
13 exceed 2 years. The firearm or firearms shall be
14 returned to the respondent at the end of the stated
15 period or at expiration of the order of protection,
16 whichever is sooner.

17 (b) If the respondent is a peace officer as defined
18 in Section 2-13 of the Criminal Code of 1961, the court
19 shall order that any firearms used by the respondent in
20 the performance of his or her duties as a peace officer
21 be surrendered to the chief law enforcement executive
22 of the agency in which the respondent is employed, who
23 shall retain the firearms for safekeeping for the
24 stated period not to exceed 2 years as set forth in the
25 court order.

26 (15) Prohibition of access to records. If an order of

1 protection prohibits respondent from having contact with
2 the minor child, or if petitioner's address is omitted
3 under subsection (b) of Section 203, or if necessary to
4 prevent abuse or wrongful removal or concealment of a minor
5 child, the order shall deny respondent access to, and
6 prohibit respondent from inspecting, obtaining, or
7 attempting to inspect or obtain, school or any other
8 records of the minor child who is in the care of
9 petitioner.

10 (16) Order for payment of shelter services. Order
11 respondent to reimburse a shelter providing temporary
12 housing and counseling services to the petitioner for the
13 cost of the services, as certified by the shelter and
14 deemed reasonable by the court.

15 (17) Order for injunctive relief. Enter injunctive
16 relief necessary or appropriate to prevent further abuse of
17 a family or household member or further abuse, neglect, or
18 exploitation of a high-risk adult with disabilities or to
19 effectuate one of the granted remedies, if supported by the
20 balance of hardships. If the harm to be prevented by the
21 injunction is abuse or any other harm that one of the
22 remedies listed in paragraphs (1) through (16) of this
23 subsection is designed to prevent, no further evidence is
24 necessary that the harm is an irreparable injury.

25 (18) Order for attendance at partner abuse
26 intervention programs. Order the respondent to attend and

1 complete partner abuse intervention programs per protocols
2 set by the Illinois Department of Human Services under such
3 terms and conditions as the court may direct.

4 (c) Relevant factors; findings.

5 (1) In determining whether to grant a specific remedy,
6 other than payment of support, the court shall consider
7 relevant factors, including but not limited to the
8 following:

9 (i) the nature, frequency, severity, pattern and
10 consequences of the respondent's past abuse, neglect
11 or exploitation of the petitioner or any family or
12 household member, including the concealment of his or
13 her location in order to evade service of process or
14 notice, and the likelihood of danger of future abuse,
15 neglect, or exploitation to petitioner or any member of
16 petitioner's or respondent's family or household; and

17 (ii) the danger that any minor child will be abused
18 or neglected or improperly removed from the
19 jurisdiction, improperly concealed within the State or
20 improperly separated from the child's primary
21 caretaker.

22 (2) In comparing relative hardships resulting to the
23 parties from loss of possession of the family home, the
24 court shall consider relevant factors, including but not
25 limited to the following:

26 (i) availability, accessibility, cost, safety,

1 adequacy, location and other characteristics of
2 alternate housing for each party and any minor child or
3 dependent adult in the party's care;

4 (ii) the effect on the party's employment; and

5 (iii) the effect on the relationship of the party,
6 and any minor child or dependent adult in the party's
7 care, to family, school, church and community.

8 (3) Subject to the exceptions set forth in paragraph
9 (4) of this subsection, the court shall make its findings
10 in an official record or in writing, and shall at a minimum
11 set forth the following:

12 (i) That the court has considered the applicable
13 relevant factors described in paragraphs (1) and (2) of
14 this subsection.

15 (ii) Whether the conduct or actions of respondent,
16 unless prohibited, will likely cause irreparable harm
17 or continued abuse.

18 (iii) Whether it is necessary to grant the
19 requested relief in order to protect petitioner or
20 other alleged abused persons.

21 (4) For purposes of issuing an ex parte emergency order
22 of protection, the court, as an alternative to or as a
23 supplement to making the findings described in paragraphs
24 (c) (3) (i) through (c) (3) (iii) of this subsection, may use
25 the following procedure:

26 When a verified petition for an emergency order of

1 protection in accordance with the requirements of Sections
2 203 and 217 is presented to the court, the court shall
3 examine petitioner on oath or affirmation. An emergency
4 order of protection shall be issued by the court if it
5 appears from the contents of the petition and the
6 examination of petitioner that the averments are
7 sufficient to indicate abuse by respondent and to support
8 the granting of relief under the issuance of the emergency
9 order of protection.

10 (5) Never married parties. No rights or
11 responsibilities for a minor child born outside of marriage
12 attach to a putative father until a father and child
13 relationship has been established under the Illinois
14 Parentage Act of 1984, the Illinois Public Aid Code,
15 Section 12 of the Vital Records Act, the Juvenile Court Act
16 of 1987, the Probate Act of 1985, the Revised Uniform
17 Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act, the Uniform
18 Interstate Family Support Act, the Expedited Child Support
19 Act of 1990, any judicial, administrative, or other act of
20 another state or territory, any other Illinois statute, or
21 by any foreign nation establishing the father and child
22 relationship, any other proceeding substantially in
23 conformity with the Personal Responsibility and Work
24 Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (Pub. L. 104-193),
25 or where both parties appeared in open court or at an
26 administrative hearing acknowledging under oath or

1 admitting by affirmation the existence of a father and
2 child relationship. Absent such an adjudication, finding,
3 or acknowledgement, no putative father shall be granted
4 temporary custody of the minor child, visitation with the
5 minor child, or physical care and possession of the minor
6 child, nor shall an order of payment for support of the
7 minor child be entered.

8 (d) Balance of hardships; findings. If the court finds that
9 the balance of hardships does not support the granting of a
10 remedy governed by paragraph (2), (3), (10), (11), or (16) of
11 subsection (b) of this Section, which may require such
12 balancing, the court's findings shall so indicate and shall
13 include a finding as to whether granting the remedy will result
14 in hardship to respondent that would substantially outweigh the
15 hardship to petitioner from denial of the remedy. The findings
16 shall be an official record or in writing.

17 (e) Denial of remedies. Denial of any remedy shall not be
18 based, in whole or in part, on evidence that:

19 (1) Respondent has cause for any use of force, unless
20 that cause satisfies the standards for justifiable use of
21 force provided by Article VII of the Criminal Code of 1961;

22 (2) Respondent was voluntarily intoxicated;

23 (3) Petitioner acted in self-defense or defense of
24 another, provided that, if petitioner utilized force, such
25 force was justifiable under Article VII of the Criminal
26 Code of 1961;

1 (4) Petitioner did not act in self-defense or defense
2 of another;

3 (5) Petitioner left the residence or household to avoid
4 further abuse, neglect, or exploitation by respondent;

5 (6) Petitioner did not leave the residence or household
6 to avoid further abuse, neglect, or exploitation by
7 respondent;

8 (7) Conduct by any family or household member excused
9 the abuse, neglect, or exploitation by respondent, unless
10 that same conduct would have excused such abuse, neglect,
11 or exploitation if the parties had not been family or
12 household members.

13 (Source: P.A. 95-234, eff. 1-1-08.)

1		INDEX
2		Statutes amended in order of appearance
3	20 ILCS 2605/2605-585 new	
4	30 ILCS 105/5.710 new	
5	720 ILCS 5/12-30	from Ch. 38, par. 12-30
6	725 ILCS 5/112A-14	from Ch. 38, par. 112A-14
7	730 ILCS 5/5-8A-7 new	
8	730 ILCS 5/5-9-1.16 new	
9	750 ILCS 60/214	from Ch. 40, par. 2312-14